

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 23.

VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1896.

No. 6

A Piece of Advice.

When you wish to make a present look at our make of Solid Chain Bracelets. They cost the same as the ordinary hollow links and are much better and heavier. We make them in all sizes.

Challoner & Mitchell,

Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

We've Been Throwing Kisses.

At Spring, and though she shows a lamentable disposition just now to sit down on Old Winter's lap, still we have no doubt of her good intentions. Just to show that we don't propose to let even the weather "get the drop on us," we have decided (beginning to-morrow morning) to have a

Cash Discount Sale

For one week, during which TEN PER CENT will be returned on all purchases. When our well known Low Prices are taken into account, this rebate will be found to be of more advantage to buyers—who can from our large and newly imported stock select just such goods as is wanted—than even Bankrupt, Closing-Out or Re-building Sales offer.

For One Week

10 per cent returned on all purchases at

The Westside.

J. HUTCHISON & CO.

March 2nd, 1896.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., 100 Government Street.

Fire Agency

Marine Agency

Life and Accident

Railway Agents

Steamship Agents

Coal Office

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. Losses settled without reference to Head or other branch office.

The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Lloyd's Underwriters, London.

The Traveler's Insurance Company.

The Union Pacific Railway Co.

Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved by wire. Orders from Europe issued at lowest rates.

THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD.

Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Common Steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

Holding Our Own



Aiming high is usually a good way to aim; but aiming and hitting the mark is better. We are constantly studying to hit the popular idea of

Quality, Assortment and Price.

And it is this thoughtful care that enables us to "hold our own" at all times, or otherwise. A few of our holdings:

5 lb. Puffa Jam, 40c.

2 lb. Tin Condensed Milk, 25c.

Honey, in useful air tight jars, 25c.

3 lb. Tin Peaches, Pears, Apricots and Plums, only 20c.

Guinness' Stout, quarts, only 20c.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

The Belle of the Kitchen

Can enjoy her work when she is provided with a

DUCHESS OF OXFORD RANGE.

The fire keeps in over night without spoiling the oven for the next day, and can be checked or brightened at a moment's notice.

In the oven the heat is EVEN THROUGHOUT, so that even a careless cook can hardly spoil food in the baking.

It saves coal and will last a life time.

Sold only by

Geo. Powell & Co.

CHEAPSIDE,

127 Government St.

Fountain Syringes.

We have a full line of the best manufacture at moderate prices.

John Cochrane, Prescription Druggist, N. W. corner Yates and Douglas streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Highest grade Plymouth Rock eggs, 62 Kingst. st. Inspect stock before buying elsewhere. J. Graham, 115-21

LOST—On Tuesday last, in the vicinity of Ellside ave. and Second st., a light colored pug dog. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to Johns Bros.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite the Driard.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD WELLINGTON COAL, at lowest market prices. Full weight guaranteed. Only white labor employed. Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite Driard. Yard at foot of Johnson street.

NEW WALL PAPER—J. W. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

CREOSOTE OIL, for shingles; 45c. per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

MIXED PAINTS—\$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

Quotations Wanted.

The Vancouver Smelter Committee invite quotations for the following articles delivered at Vancouver, namely:

Fire Brick per 1000.

Common Brick per 1000.

Flint Clay per Ton.

Coke (not exceeding 6 per cent) per Ton.

ash per Ton.

Iron ore per Ton.

Limestone per Ton.

Address information to Secretary Smelter Committee, P. O. Box 551, Vancouver, B. C.

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VENERABLE PRELATE

Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, Passes Away Full of Years and Honors.

Sketch of the Life of the Oldest Prelate of the United States.

St. Louis, March 4.—Peter Richard Kenrick, who for 55 years prior to three years ago was the Roman Catholic archbishop of this diocese, died at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. His death was peaceful and painless. For several years the aged prelate had been in very feeble health. The present winter has been severe on him, and one or two incipient attacks of pneumonia nearly carried him off. It was lung trouble, helped by senile debility, that laid him low at last. Last night when the archbishop retired he complained of not feeling well. He was suffering from a chill. When he awoke at ten o'clock this morning he still felt ill, but suffered no pain. A doctor was called but left without prescribing anything. After his departure the archbishop fell asleep, and at 1 o'clock he awoke again. His valet inquired if he felt better, but the prelate replied "no." Nothing could be done. These weak spells were matters of daily occurrence, and his valet was reassured when the archbishop closed his eyes and seemed to drop back to sleep. The boy sat at his bedside for half an hour. The room grew quiet, and it seemed to him that the sleeping man was hardly breathing. A touch of the hand to his face revealed the fact that the archbishop had quietly passed away.

Archbishop Kenrick's death will disarrange the elaborate preparations that had been made for the reception and entertainment of Cardinal Satolli, who was expected to arrive here next Monday morning. Cardinal Satolli will be apprised of the sad event, and his presence in the city will be in connection with the impressive services that will be given the dead priest of the church.

Archbishop Kain, who was not present when the death occurred, said that the funeral would take place Tuesday afternoon. "I have telegraphed Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ryan regarding further arrangements," said he, "and will not change the date unless so desire."

To-night Archbishop Kain received a telegram from Cardinal Gibbons, asking that the funeral be postponed until Wednesday, that he might attend. To this the archbishop has agreed.

Peter Richard Kenrick was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 17, 1800; was educated in his native country, and after finishing his theological course, was ordained priest about 1830. He followed his brother to the United States about 1833, and was appointed assistant pastor at the cathedral in Philadelphia. Shortly afterward he also took charge of the Catholic Herald, and in 1835 he became pastor of the cathedral parish. He was then made president of the diocesan seminary, in which he also filled the chair of dogmatic theology, and he was next raised to the rank of vicar-general of the diocese, and accredited by Bishop Brute as his theologian to the third provincial council of Baltimore in 1837. Bishop Rosati of St. Louis, demanded the appointment of a coadjutor in 1841, and Father Kenrick was chosen for that post. He was consecrated Bishop of Drusa in partibus infidelium in Philadelphia on November 30, and succeeded Dr. Rosati as bishop of St. Louis, September 25, 1843. Bishop Kenrick found his diocese in financial trouble, and with a large quantity of unimproved real estate, but, as a result of his efforts, it was soon freed from debt. It comprised when he became coadjutor, several states and territories, from which so many new sees were formed that at present it embraces only the eastern part of Missouri. Bishop Kenrick gave a great impetus to the work of building churches. He delivered a series of lectures in St. Louis on the doctrines of his church, founded a magazine called the Catholic Cabinet, and established various schools. In 1847 St. Louis was created an archiepiscopal see by Pope Pius IX. and Dr. Kenrick became archbishop. In 1858 he received large bequests from relatives in Ireland that afterward enabled him to carry out successfully his plans for endowing charitable and other institutions in St. Louis. During the civil war the archbishop devoted his energies to the relief of the wounded on both sides. When, after the war, a constitution was adopted by the state of Missouri, one of whose articles required all teachers and clergymen to take a stringent oath, he forbade his priests to do so, and the oath was afterwards declared unconstitutional. In the Vatican councils he was one of the ablest opponents of the dogma of papal infallibility; but as his objection was not to the truth, but of the opportunity of this doctrine, he at once accepted it when it was defined. Archbishop Kenrick introduced into his diocese numerous religious orders, which have charge of four industrial schools and 88 parochial schools, with 17,180 pupils. The cemetery of St. Louis, laid out by him, is one of the finest on the continent. Among his works are "The Holy House of Loreto; an Examination of the historical Evidence of its Remarkable Translation" and "Anglican Ordination." He has been in feeble health for several years, and about two and a half years ago Bishop John J. Kain, of Wheeling, West Va., was elevated to the archbishopric and appointed coadjutor. Last year Archbishop Kenrick's mind failed, and it was necessary to remove him altogether.

At the time of Archbishop Kenrick's removal it was claimed, but without good foundation that the Pope still harbored malice against him for his part in the Vatican council nearly thirty years ago. At that council Archbishop Kenrick led the American party in the strong opposition that was made against dogmatic declaration of the papal infallibility. It was believed by many that the St. Louis metropolitan not only led the opposition, but was the actual creator of it. Many supposed that he was uncompromisingly opposed to the matter of the dogma itself. This, as was after-

ward explained, was not the case. What the archbishop fought was the position that the time was opportune for making the infallibility doctrinal or dogmatic. It was said at the time that Archbishop Kenrick was in reality not at all satisfied with the dogma itself and that the doctrine, and not the inopportune of its declaration, was the true cause for his positive argument against its adoption. The fight was unsuccessful and papal infallibility was pronounced a dogma of the church. As the declaration carried further controversy out of the council and out of the church, too, the archbishop, of course, was compelled to submit. The split on this most important matter in the council, however, created no end of opinion among the laity. But the archbishop certainly disappointed those who believed he would hold a heretical opinion. On his return he refused to speak of it except from the pulpit of his cathedral. This he did in the sermon he delivered the first Sunday after his arrival. The substance of his speech was: "Peter has spoken; I go to his word." Yet the incident left a wide and deep mark in the minds of many of the faithful who could not see clearly the fine distinction their teachers drew between the archbishop's disapproval of the dogma itself and his disapproval of the timeliness of its definition. If the teaching was good, it was contended, what mattered time? If it were true then it would have no more of truth at any later convocation or other time. The archbishop was very careful to define his position on the dogma and on the definition of the dogma, but for many years after that of the Vatican council there was unrest in many Catholic minds. That the affair was by no means forgotten was demonstrated amply by the very careful reference that was publicly made to it on the occasion of the jubilee of Archbishop Kenrick, about three years ago. The aged prince of the church quietly repeated his former words and said no more.

In all the years of his administration he tolerated no discussion or appeal from his decisions. When a pastor, not liking his appointment, would seek for a change, the old archbishop would say: "I have decided that," and that settled it.

The people of his diocese wished to give him a reception on the day of his golden jubilee, and he flatly refused to have anything to do with it. They could have their celebration, but he would have none of it. They compelled him to submit by telling him plainly that it was not him, but his office, they wished to honor. The same resistance was met with when they asked him to move from a modest dwelling in the heart of the town to an archiepiscopal palace that had been built for him.

He was quite plain in his tastes. He was never the ideal bishop—fond of a good dinner. At banquets given to him he took toast and tea. His table service was the simplest and cheapest, and, while, perhaps, the most honored man in St. Louis, he was the plainest. In order to have him dress in a way fitting his high rank it was necessary to carry off his old clothes and leave him none but new and fine apparel to put on. He was in the time he worked among the people, easily approached, and always ready to give consolation or money to those that needed it. He was never interviewed by a newspaper representative, and would never consent to see one.

As a theologian he was celebrated. He was a profound scholar, master of Latin and Greek, well acquainted with Hebrew, and spoke thoroughly the four continental languages. He was a scientist, somewhat of a mathematician, a good astronomer and knew much of physics. For many years he had been the oldest member of the American Catholic hierarchy.

MISS BARTON'S MISSION.

She Writes an Encouraging Letter—A Disappointing Dispatch Received.

New York, March 6.—A letter just received by a member of the American National Red Cross Society from Miss Clara Barton, dated Pera, Constantinople, February 19, tells of the journey of the Red Cross Society, which sailed from here January 22, and also contains the following: "We called yesterday morning upon the Sublime Porte in person; its minister of foreign affairs was in every way as agreeable, cordial and satisfactory as could be met in any country, not only was the fullest permission given for our entrance into Armenia, but active and generous effort displayed towards making our endeavors, and our journeys safe, pleasant and as easy as possible, and as productive of beneficial results as could be wished for. Mr. Terrell was very much gratified, and seems very happy over our success, to which the state department and he contributed so largely. As soon as the outfit can be made and passage secured, our men will start for the desolated regions. It is hoped that the massacres are over, but it is, of course, uncertain. The general feeling is that Russia has said enough."

Constantinople, March 6.—The Turkish foreign minister has renewed to the United States minister, Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, in presence of Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society, the government's promise to permit Miss Barton and her associates to travel in Armenia and distribute relief. It is now known, though, that the imperial mode was drawn up authorizing Miss Barton to distribute relief among Armenian sufferers and was at first approved by the Sultan, but was afterwards withdrawn by His Majesty. In the meanwhile thousands of persons are suffering from cold and famine.

All last winter Mr. George A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand upright. But was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since." For sale by all druggists: Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

We supply shaving outfit that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.

SLAUGHTER OF SEAL

Senator Morgan Completes His Report on the Seal Extermination Bill.

He Holds Such an Act Hazardous and Unwise Under the Circumstances.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—Senator Morgan, who led the opposition in the committee on foreign relations to the Dingley bill for extermination of the Alaskan seals in case of the refusal of England, Japan and Russia to agree to arbitration for their better protection, has completed his minority report. He takes strong grounds against the bill, both on the score of humanity and international rights. The seals, he says, find in the ocean their worst enemy, the pelagic seal. The seal's work, the senator says, is outlawed by the universal sense of humanity. He criticizes the bill as an effort to toll this enemy by placing the work of destruction in the hands of the agents of the government and said no more.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

Thursday, March 5, 1896.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at two o'clock, prayers being read by Rev. Ralph W. Trotter.

A petition was presented by Mr. Williams, on behalf of the citizens of Vancouver, protesting against the passage of the Columbia & Western Railway bill.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. McGregor presented the third report of the public accounts committee.

The report is as follows:

That in April, 1895, there was paid by the C. & W. Railway for 1894, as taxes \$2,250.41, and in June, 1895, for the year 1895, \$8,321.25; this latter sum though never was credited to the city of Victoria instead of from the C. & W. company.

The amount of \$2,250.41 paid in April, 1895, of \$28,290.41 paid in April, 1894, for 1894, the amount received in payment of the C. & W. company's taxes on the assessment for 1894, and is in place of the amount assessed for 1894, declared invalid by the court. (See Public Accounts, 30th June, 1894, page 18.)

That on the 1st June, 1895, when the first proceeds of the loan were received in Victoria, the overdrawn at the Bank of British Columbia, \$892,340.

Timber Leases—Of the sum of \$40,514.11 brought to account under timber leases during the year ending 30th June, 1895, the sum of \$48,453.61 was arrears. The amount of arrears under timber leases, ending at 31st December, 1895, was \$9,892.65.

Inscribed Stock Investments—The investments of sinking funds in the inscribed stock of the railway from 1st July, 1894, to January, 1896, have been as follows: Loan of 1877—February, 1895, \$10,000; 1892-73 invested, at 98 1-8; June, 1895, \$11,000; 1893-84 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1894-95 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1895-96 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1896-97 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1897-98 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1898-99 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1899-1900 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1900-01 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1901-02 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1902-03 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1903-04 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1904-05 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1905-06 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1906-07 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1907-08 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1908-09 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1909-10 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1910-11 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1911-12 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1912-13 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1913-14 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1914-15 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1915-16 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1916-17 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1917-18 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1918-19 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1919-20 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1920-21 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1921-22 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1922-23 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1923-24 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1924-25 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1925-26 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1926-27 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1927-28 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1928-29 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1929-30 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1930-31 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1931-32 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1932-33 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1933-34 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1934-35 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1935-36 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1936-37 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1937-38 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1938-39 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1939-40 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1940-41 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1941-42 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1942-43 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1943-44 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1944-45 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1945-46 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1946-47 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1947-48 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1948-49 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1949-50 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1950-51 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1951-52 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1952-53 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1953-54 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1954-55 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1955-56 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1956-57 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1957-58 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1958-59 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1959-60 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1960-61 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1961-62 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1962-63 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1963-64 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1964-65 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1965-66 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1966-67 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1967-68 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1968-69 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1969-70 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1970-71 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1971-72 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1972-73 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1973-74 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1974-75 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1975-76 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1976-77 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1977-78 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 1978-79 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 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2002-2003 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2003-2004 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2004-2005 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2005-2006 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2006-2007 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2007-2008 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2008-2009 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2009-2010 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2010-2011 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2011-2012 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2012-2013 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2013-2014 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2014-2015 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2015-2016 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2016-2017 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2017-2018 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2018-2019 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2019-2020 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2020-2021 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2021-2022 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2022-2023 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2023-2024 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2024-2025 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2025-2026 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2026-2027 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2027-2028 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2028-2029 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2029-2030 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2030-2031 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2031-2032 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2032-2033 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2033-2034 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2034-2035 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2035-2036 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2036-2037 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2037-2038 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2038-2039 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2039-2040 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2040-2041 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2041-2042 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2042-2043 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2043-2044 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2044-2045 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2045-2046 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 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2068-2069 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2069-2070 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2070-2071 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2071-2072 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2072-2073 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2073-2074 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2074-2075 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2075-2076 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2076-2077 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2077-2078 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2078-2079 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2079-2080 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2080-2081 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2081-2082 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2082-2083 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2083-2084 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2084-2085 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2085-2086 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2086-2087 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2087-2088 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2088-2089 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2089-2090 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2090-2091 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000; 2091-2092 at 98 1-8; January, 1896, \$11,000;

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Our door is never locked. A licensed pharmacist always on hand to attend to your wants.

BOWLES, ne Dispenses Prescriptions.

Beside the Postoffice, 100 Govt St. Telephone 425.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

The opposition central committee rooms are now located in the Balmoral Block, Douglas street.

The resignation of Alfred W. Wright, police magistrate at Kaslo, has been accepted by the provincial government.

Joseph Partenante, J.P., of 150-Mile House, has been appointed official administrator for the County Court, district of Cariboo.

A. H. Flulaison secured first prize at the J. B. A. A. whist tournament last evening with a score of 10 games out of 13, with the consolation prize was won by A. J. Dallan.

The concert given in the South Park school last evening in aid of the piano fund was thoroughly enjoyed by the fairly large audience. Among those whose names appeared on the programme were some of the popular singers of the city.

The officers of the Fifth Regiment decided last evening to resume regimental parades at once, the first probably the week after next, and the parades to be monthly thereafter. Arrangements will be made for the annual Good Friday outing.

Wm. Greg delivered an interesting lecture at St. Saviour's church school room last evening, his subject being "Odds and Ends of Music." Mr. Greg handled the subject to the satisfaction of the audience. He has consented to speak again on the subject of music at an early date.

The sale of seats for the matinee presentation of "Carmen" by the Tavary Grand Opera Company opens to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at Jamieson's. The prices for the matinee have been fixed at \$1.50 for the orchestra chairs and \$1 for the remainder of the house, gallery 50 cents.

David Tait, pupil teacher at the Central school, having been appointed teacher for the school at McPherson's Station, and Janitor Young, of Victoria West school, having obtained employment elsewhere, the positions thus made vacant will be filled by the Board of School Trustees at its meeting Wednesday next. The janitor receives \$20 per month while no salary is attached to the position of pupil teacher.

An interesting programme has been arranged for the regular monthly meeting of the Victoria Teachers' Association to be held on Friday, 13th, in the Y.M.C.A. hall. The discussion on infection will be continued; Principal Webber will give an address on how to deal with indolent pupils. Mrs. Taylor will illustrate her method of teaching reading to junior pupils; and the questions in the drawer will be answered by one of the teachers.

As the government have introduced a bill, making it compulsory for those who wish to become notaries public to undergo a searching examination, there seems to be a wish to secure appointments before the act goes into force. Notice of the following having been appointed notaries public is given in the current number of the British Columbia Gazette: Messrs. A. E. McPhillips, S. F. Morley, and Dennis Murphy, of this city; Mr. W. J. Thicke, of Vancouver; Mr. J. K. Johnson, of Vernon; and Mr. Archie M. Johnson, of Nelson.

Notice is given in the British Columbia Gazette by Messrs. N. R. Stone and Angus McNish of their intention to organize a company under the name of "The Columbia Telephone-Telegraph Co. Limited," with the object of building and operating telegraph and telephone lines from Trail to Boundary Falls in Yale district, the lines to run through Rossland, Grand Forks and Greenwood City. They also seek the privilege of running branch lines and extensions to any town, mining camp or mineral claim in West Kootenay or Yale.

Two new mining companies have been incorporated by Vancouverites, each with a capitalization of \$1,000,000 in \$5 shares. The Lightning Creek Gold Gravels and Drainage Company, the trustees of which are R. G. Tatlow, T. Dunn, and W. D. Burdis, is incorporated for the purpose of acquiring the mineral claims now held under lease or applied for by James Peebles, Robt. McEvoy, John A. Ermer, James Reid, William Adams, Stephen Tingley, J. J. McKay, John Boyd, Oliver Harvey and J. S. Reynolds. Messrs. Tatlow, Dunn and Oppenheimer are the trustees of the Antler Creek Mining Company, which proposes to acquire the placer claims of D. Patterson, on Cunningham Creek; those of J. Patterson, D. Oppenheimer, L. Oppenheimer, R. G. Tatlow, T. Dunn, D. Patterson, S. Oppenheimer, L. Don-

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

et, W. H. Kennedy, C. F. Barker, H. Miller, R. McAllan and W. G. Burdis; on Little Valley Creek, of D. Patterson, T. Dunn, and R. G. Tatlow; on French Creek, of L. Oppenheimer; and on Canadian Creek, of D. Oppenheimer.

Dr. Osborne Morris, of Vernon, has been appointed coroner for the East Riding of Yale.

The annual general meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in the Metropolitan church on Wednesday.

Gracie Holt, a girl who ran away from her home in this city, has been sent to the Reform School at Chehalis, Washington.

The Levy-Brakes assault case has been remanded until Monday, Mr. J. A. Aikman, who is engaged in the case, being unable to attend this morning.

A man named Joseph Wright was killed in a drunken brawl at Vancouver on Wednesday night. He was the son of a former wealthy London contractor. He had been well educated and had been residing on Lulu island for four years.

By order of the president and on account of important letters having been received from the National Council of Women the regular monthly meeting of the local Council of Women will be postponed until Monday, 16th inst., at 2:30 p.m., at the city hall.

Both the Liberal and Conservative nominating conventions for New Westminster district have been postponed. The Liberals will hold theirs on the 12th instant, this having been decided at a very largely attended meeting at New Westminster, Mayor Shales presiding.

Messrs. Melrose and Pavey, the fishermen, still stick to their story regarding being ordered away by the officers of the naval yard on Sunday evening when their sloop was capsized. They state they were rescued by the lighthouse keeper and not by men from the naval yard. The lighthouse keeper took them to the dockyard, where they were kindly treated.

Coroner Crompton will this evening hold an inquest in the case of Mrs. Philip Vigelus, who died very suddenly last night. The deceased made a number of calls with one of her daughters, returning home about nine o'clock last evening, when she retired. Shortly afterwards she was found dead. The inquest will be held this evening at 7 o'clock at the residence on Quadra street. Mrs. Vigelus was a native of Limerick, Ireland and had resided here for five years. Five married daughters reside at the dockyard, where they were kindly treated.

Hugh Crockett, who shot and killed George White, a former Victorian, has been acquitted by a Seattle jury. The Seattle Times, referring to the verdict, says: "The only way in which a man in Seattle can commit criminal homicide is to advertise his intention to do so in advance in the daily papers. Miss Flagg shot a colored boy in Washington City and was fined \$500 and sent to jail for three hours. Crockett shot a colored man in Seattle and is permitted by a jury of his peers to go about his business."

A large delegation from the lower Mainland are in the city to interview the government regarding the building of a bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster. In former years the residents of the Royal City have been alone in their endeavors to secure government aid which would ensure the carrying out of this project, but this year they are backed by the other lower Mainland municipalities, including Vancouver. The delegation, which arrived last evening, includes: Mayor Shales, Alderman Kearny, Douglas, Ovens and Wools, of New Westminster; A. J. McColl, city solicitor, representing the city; Messrs. John Hendry and D. J. Munn, representing New Westminster board of trade; Judge Bole, Alexander Ewen and Reeve Armstrong, of Surrey. They will meet the government to-morrow morning.

PUANAM HAS GONE.

The Christ Healer Called Away by the Spirit, Leaves This Morning.

Among the passengers on the outgoing Rosalie, this morning, was W. E. Putnam, who during the past few weeks has gathered in many shekels through the generosity of Victorians. His appearance in the city was as demonstrative as his disappearance. He made his presence public by a modest sign nailed to a little cottage on Pandora street, announcing the "Christ Method of Healing—Inquirers Welcome." Inquirers—chiefly ladies, who are prone to seek for things mysterious—were many. They came they saw, and he conquered. He proposed to heal people's diseases without medicine or treatment of any kind, but he accepted sordid gold, as donations, not as pay, for the diffusion of spiritual magnetism by which he claimed he rid them of their diseases.

Probably this earthly manner of doing business had its effect upon the spirit for as the numbers increased each day and Mr. Putnam's pockets became heavier and heavier the workings of the spirit seemed to become less efficacious. Yesterday from daylight till dark there was a constant stream of people running in and out from the little cottage, all wanting to be healed of their infirmities. Some felt better immediately, others were told they would not feel the benefit of coming in contact with the spirit for a few days, but all added to the coffers of the Christ healer. Alas! the spirit had rebelled against its being contaminated with so much filthy lucre, and it departed for a season. Mr. Putnam frankly acknowledged this to his last visitor late last night, but he did not feel disconsolate, for he felt confident that he would meet his healing spirit in "the land of the free." Had he known that to-day many fashionably dressed ladies had visited the cottage only to be told that "Mr. Putnam had departed" he would probably have wrestled with the spirit and induced it to remain for at least another day. Strange to relate, since those who visited him have found out that he is no longer in the city their sufferings are no less acute because of their having made this mysterious healer a richer and consequently a happier man.

Our Specialty

is manufacturing and repairing. We pay particular attention to this feature of our business, and can guarantee satisfaction.

Pennock & Lowe,

Jewelers, 64 Yates Street.

DAY'S SHIPPING NEWS

Report From Halifax Says the Steamer St Pierre Was Unseaworthy.

Steamer Alki Will Take Another Crowd of Fortune Seekers to Alaska.

The following dispatches which appear in the eastern papers give further particulars regarding the abandonment of the steamer St. Pierre, recently purchased by the C. P. N. Co.:

London, Feb. 22.—Advices from Gibraltar state that the German steamer Normannia, Captain Barnes, from New York, Feb. 10, for the Mediterranean, landed at Gibraltar to-day the crew of the British steamer St. Pierre, from Halifax, Feb. 12, for Victoria, B. C. The St. Pierre was abandoned at sea on February 17th, in latitude 40 north, longitude 48 west, with boiler shifted and pumps choked, and in a leaky condition. She had been purchased recently by the C. P. N. Co.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 28.—The steamer St. Pierre, which was reported this evening as having been abandoned at sea and her crew landed at Gibraltar, sailed from Halifax Feb. 12, bound for Victoria, B. C. She was a ship of 275 tons net, and 40 tons gross. She sailed from Yarmouth, N. S., having been built there in 1884, for the Anglo-French steamship company, and for some years ran between this port and St. Pierre Miquelon. She was recently purchased by the C. P. N. Co., and Captain Sears commanded her. There was about \$30,000 insurance on her, some of it placed in American companies. It is said by some that the ship was hardly seaworthy when she left port, but the surveyor had pronounced her all right, after a leak was stopped. She was deeply laden with coal at the time of sailing. Her crew numbered 22 men, all of whom are reported as safe.

Coroner Crompton will this evening hold an inquest in the case of Mrs. Philip Vigelus, who died very suddenly last night. The deceased made a number of calls with one of her daughters, returning home about nine o'clock last evening, when she retired. Shortly afterwards she was found dead. The inquest will be held this evening at 7 o'clock at the residence on Quadra street. Mrs. Vigelus was a native of Limerick, Ireland and had resided here for five years. Five married daughters reside at the dockyard, where they were kindly treated.

The sealing schooner Matilda, belonging to Neah Bay Indians, was wrecked in that bay a few days ago. She dragged her anchors, went ashore and was turned bottom up. A report from Neah Bay says the season has been the most backward for sealing for the past twelve years. There is a fleet of six schooners sealing from there, and the total catch of the fleet to date is 17 skins. Usually at this time they have taken several hundred.

Having been overhauled and remodeled, the steamer Alki will on Sunday resume her run on the Alaska route, leaving Seattle on that morning at 9 o'clock. She will not call here, but intending passengers can take the Rosalie on Saturday and connect with her at Port Townsend. All the cabin accommodation has been engaged, but there is still room for a few in the steerage.

Bark Ladas, the first salmon ship to leave Victoria last year, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, having made the trip in 118 days. The Ladas passed down the Straits in company with the salmon ship Sardhana, bound for London, and a good deal of interest centred in the race between the two.

R. M. S. Empress of India, due on Tuesday from the Orient, has 150 tons of freight for Victoria, and 25 cabin and 50 steerage passengers. The Warrimoo, on her way from the Antipodes, has 20 saloon and 20 cabin passengers, and a large cargo, 50 tons of which is for Victoria.

The British bark Glenbank, 1359 tons register, Captain Leonard, which sailed from San Francisco in ballast on the 10th of February, was towed into Vancouver Wednesday morning. She is chartered to load lumber at Moodyville for Delagoa Bay at 57s. Gt.

The British bark Altear, 1199 tons, Captain Alston, has finished loading at the Hastings mill and will sail next week for Valparaiso. She has a cargo of 943,035 superficial feet of lumber, valued at \$9105.08.

The tug Constance left for Reed Island to-day to secure the engines and boiler of the Mary Bane which have been sold by Robert Ward & Co. to Victoria parties.

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HARVEST OF THE SEA.

Where Sponges Grow and the Method of Obtaining Them.

During the last twenty years or so the demand for sponges has grown rapidly. The sponge is supposed to be properly a product of tropical or sub-tropical seas, and it has a very wide distribution on the shore of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, but for commercial purposes the Mediterranean is its most important habitat. It is found all along the eastern and southern coasts of that sea, but the finest kinds are confined to the Levant and the shores of Syria and Tripoli. Here they grow a finer, firmer, more elastic texture than anywhere else, for some reason not yet fully understood.

The best Mediterranean fisheries, which used to be carried on in a primitive fashion by the natives, have been so vigorously exploited by western men and capital, that they are beginning to show signs of exhaustion, and it is becoming necessary to seek deeper and deeper waters, which means a corresponding increase of labor and expense.

In former days sponges used to be got by naked divers or in shallow waters by harpooning. The boatmen, who were mainly dependent on money-lenders for their equipment, disposed of their catch as best they could, sometimes travelling all over Europe in order to avoid being cheated in the native markets at Rhodes and elsewhere. All that has been changed, to their very great advantage, by the introduction of diving dresses and the organization of the industry on a modern commercial basis.

The sponges are found by means of a peculiar spy-glass, consisting of a wide tube, with glass at one end, which is held under the surface of the water, so as to obviate the refraction, while the boat proceeds over the fishing ground. With this glass an experienced eye can detect sponges at an extraordinary depth in the crystalline sea.

Diving in deep waters, even with the dress, is most arduous and dangerous work. The Greeks are the best divers in the world, and a good hand will manage thirty fathoms (180 feet); but the pressure of the water is so great at that depth as often to cause serious injury, and to shorten life. The diver, after a time, feels a sensation of drowsiness, and then he must regain the surface as rapidly as possible. A form of paralysis is not uncommon among the men, and two or three per cent die annually from the effects of the strain.

Accidents also occur through the diver stepping or falling suddenly off a ledge of rock into deeper water, and so straining his communication tube. At present diving machines are only made for pumping air to a depth of thirty fathoms, but, owing to the depletion of the fisheries, new and improved ones are now being sent out from England, which will enable forty fathoms to be reached.

Of all the strange feats which men perform for a livelihood or their amusement, that is surely the most adventurous—to descend 240 feet below the surface of the sea. A curious fact has been noticed about divers, and that is that they always wear their boots out at the toe. It shows that they do not walk upright, as they are always represented in pictures, but bending forward; in other words, the bottom of the sea is not level, but a steep slope.

The other regions in which sponge fishing is carried on commercially are the West Indies. About the Bahama Islands, Cuba, and the coast of Florida there are found extensive grounds, yielding abundance of sponges, inferior, indeed, to those of the Mediterranean, but so much more easily got as to make fishing profitable.

They are obtained in comparatively shallow water with the aid of a bucket, which has a glass bottom. This bucket is held up to the diver's face as he leans over the side of the boat. When he sees a sponge he keeps his eye fixed on it, and seizes it with the hook which is held in his right hand.

It appears that while some parts of the West Indian grounds have been overfished, the region, as a whole, is very imperfectly developed.

West Indian sponges are very easily distinguished from the Mediterranean varieties by their coarser texture. The cheap and highly bleached articles, mostly of small size, which have been so common in the shop windows of late years, all come from that part of the world.

The public and the shopkeepers usually divide sponges into two classes—"bleached" and "unbleached;" the former are of a bright yellow color, the latter a light brown and contain sand. But the term has only a conventional significance; all domestic sponges are bleached, and the difference in color merely means a somewhat different process. In its natural state the fibrous framework, which is what we know as a sponge, is filled with a gelatinous fluid and covered with a thin black cuticle, provided with numerous holes, through which a stream of water flows constantly inward to the centre of the creature by the small channels and out again by the larger ones. Thus it is nourished.

In fishing the whole thing is torn from the rock or stone on which it grows, the cuticle is then removed, and the gelatinous interior, known as the "milk," is squeezed out. That is the method practised in the Mediterranean; but in the Bahama the mass is left to wash itself clean in a creek. At this stage the sponge is of a dark brown color, with large red ferruginous stains, which render it very unsightly, and quite unfit for the market. These stains are removed by the use of various chemicals.

The so-called unbleached sponges are treated with sulphuric acid, which turns them a light brown, after which they are washed in sea water and sprinkled with sand to give them a touch of "local color," packed in wooden cases and shipped to the warehouse. The bleached variety, on the other hand, are washed in permanganate of potassium, and afterward treated with hydrochloric acid, and soda. This is not done on the spot, and therefore the sea water and sand are omitted. There is not really much difference, except that the "bleached" ones, having gone through more processes, are rather less durable.

Sponges exhibit an endless variety of shape, size and texture. Some hundreds of not thousands of kinds are named in the trade, but only a limited proportion of them is available for domestic purposes. Of these the commonest in the ordinary honeycomb or bath



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sponge, which is especially in demand in English-speaking countries. The most valuable kind is the fine Turkish sponge. It is of a very soft, close, elastic texture, and more or less cup-shaped. It grows at a great depth, and only in certain limited fishing grounds. One of the most curious varieties of sponge is known as the "elephant's ear," from its resemblance to that remarkable feature. It spreads out into a thin, flat cake several feet in diameter, and of a tough, leathery consistency.

Much ingenuity has been expended in trying to find some use for these and many other eccentric kinds as well as for the sponges for the market, but hitherto without much success. A large fortune lies awaiting somebody in the utilization of waste fragments left by clipping ordinary sponge waste.—London Standard.

Are You One
Of those unhappy people who are suffering with weak nerves, starting at every slight sound, unable to endure any unusual disturbance, finding it impossible to sleep? Avoid opiate and nerve compounds. Feed the nerves upon blood made pure and nourishing by the great blood purifier and nerve tonic, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25c.

A SAMSON IN A FOUNDRY.

At one of the Alleghany foundries, where large iron car wheels are made, a long-staying journeyman on his hands had some of the employees was to send two men after a pair of wheels. The old employee, who, in accordance with the plans, picked up a wheel which was an exact counterpart of the cast iron wheels, weighing 500 pounds each, and having a weight burden trudged away with it to another part of the establishment, while the other workmen, concealed in various places, laughed themselves hoarse at the frantic efforts made by the new man to carry the heavy iron wheel. Last week a big, strapping young Irishman just landed from Limerick, secured employment at the place as laborer. He was put to work with the little Englishman, but not until the first few inches in height, and who weighed only 112 pounds.

The two were often sent to the big iron foundries, and other very difficult, and dangerous work, that his partner was only a half-man, and not fit to carry wheels for a clock tinker, not to talk about working in an iron foundry. The other men, seeing the Englishman toil, and the two were unevenly matched in strength, perceived an excellent opportunity to work the car-wheel joke for the hundredth time. They posted the little Englishman, and after getting the former's consent, sent the Englishman with his counterpart, a cast iron one, weighing 550 pounds, placed at the lower end of the foundry, and then ordered the Irish giant and the English dwarf to go quickly and bring the counterpart of the wheel.

The two started off together, and the men hid behind boxes and barrels, and in anticipation of the fun, unbuttoned their coats so as to give each man full play to his strength. Little Billy, the Britisher reached the place first and, picking up the wooden wheel, hoisted it to the top of his head and started off with an easy motion that surprised the son of Erin who, in a moment, about the ability of the little fellow to carry one side of the wheel, not to talk of lugging a whole one.

Pat then bent down, and after giving the iron wheel a mighty tug, straightened him self up, and with a look of the utmost amazement depicted on his face, watched the Englishman, hurrying away with his load. Then it was that those who were near enough to see the scene heard Pat make up his mind to follow, and, seizing the heavy wheel, raised it to a level with his head, and with his tremendous load in the air staggered into another room and thumped him the floor with such a force that shook the whole building. The floor gave way under the shock, and the wheel went clear through to the cellar, while the men, who stood by, watched with the greatest fear of strength, mostly born forth in a shout of laughter and applause. Many a time had the joke been perpetrated, but never before was this iron wheel lifted and carried off Pat performed the formidable task.—Pittsburg Post.

There is no article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good poison strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Sarsaparilla and Beladonna Backache Plaster.

The Manchester department at Weiler Bros. is, comparatively speaking, a new one; but the stock of Table Linen, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, etc., is very well stocked.

Mr. Goodheart—My income is \$2,000 a year. Don't you think your daughter could live on that?

Mrs. Spendwell—She probably could, with economy; but how would you live?

The Pouring Rain
Can't penetrate through garments interlaced with

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F. ELWORTHY Secretary.

GEO. L. COURNEY, General Agent, Victoria.

Cor. Fort and Government streets.

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To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, Oct. 28th, 1896.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

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Daily Sat'dy

Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington. 8:00 3:20

At Nanaimo 11:40 6:38

Ar. Wellington 12:00 6:55

GOING SOUTH.

Daily Sat'dy

Lv. Wellington for Victoria 8:30 3:45

Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria 8:49 3:45

Ar. Victoria 12:20 7:00

For rates and information apply to the Company's offices.

A. DUNSTON, President; **JOSEPH HUNTER**, Gen. Sup't.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Str. JOAN, Master.

Sails as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv. Victoria Tuesday, 7 a.m.

Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.

Lv. Comox for Nanaimo Friday, 7 a.m.

Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

Arrives Victoria Daily at 8:30 p.m. except Sunday.

Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 5 p.m.

Leaves Seattle at 10 a.m. Daily except Sunday.

For tickets and information call on

J. K. DEVLIN, Agent,

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MINING OPERATIONS.

Some of the Results for the Year in Golden Cariboo and Elsewhere.

Work on Placer and Hydraulic Claims Has Been Active—Dredging System.

The annual report of the minister of mines, submitted to the house yesterday, shows the past to have been a busy year in mining, the busiest, in fact, since 1887.

In Gold Commissioner Fletcher's report on Alberni district, it is stated that on McLaughlin Range, China Creek and Cowichan-Alberni road, one hundred and forty-nine mineral claims were recorded. Extensive development work is going on in the Mineral Creek group, exposing several veins of free gold, the most noted being the Alberni, Missing Link, Mountain Rose, Champion, Ace of Spades, and Last Dollar; average assay, about \$30 per ton.

Franklin and China creeks. Thirty-eight mineral claims recorded. The Star of the West group of mines is the most noted, the work done exposing several veins of blue quartz, averaging \$25 per ton, mill test.

Coleman and Cheshucknet creeks, Alberni canal. Twenty-four mineral claims recorded. Work exposes masses of crushed quartz, mixed with cement, low grades; average mill test, \$8 per ton on deep water.

Copper Island and Sarita river, Barclay Sound. Fourteen mineral claims recorded. Work done exposes several rich veins with a good percentage of copper. Extensive development now going on; also on deep water.

Sechelt Channel, Barclay Sound. Eleven mineral claims recorded. Large bodies of ore have been discovered; also quartz carrying gold in paying quantities; on deep water.

In other parts of the district there are thirty-two mineral claims recorded, on Sprout Lake and Cows creek, on the opposite side of the Alberni canal from China creek, showing that the gold range extends in that direction.

PLACER MINING.

Two placer claims recorded on China creek; four hydraulic lenses issued. The rents of eighteen leases have been paid at dates when due. Work has been done on the following leases:—Alberni syndicate, \$100; Canarc Hydraulic Co., \$7,000; Lulu Hydraulic Mining Co., \$500; W. B. Ganard, \$500; F. T. Child, \$700; F. McJulian, \$3,250; Nanaimo-Alberni Gold Mining Co. (2 leases) \$1,500 on each.

A good wagon road has been built to the China creek mines from the townsite of Alberni, and a first class trail has also been made from the Alberni canal to the Granite creek mines.

Total claims recorded, 262; free miners' certificates, 107 and 1 substitute; transfers, 81; certificates of work, 35. There follows this Mr. W. J. Sutton's detailed report of the district, which has already been published.

GOLDEN CARIBOO.

Mr. Bowron, in his twenty-first annual report says: "The season may fairly be said to be one of unwonted prosperity, and although such activity in mining operations must be attributed mainly to the introduction of outside capital, yet evidences are not wanting to show that in the near future very many of the enterprises now opening out must become contributors to the world's gold yield, rather than absorbers of capital."

Quartz mining in Cariboo district may be said to be in statu quo, notwithstanding that there are as many mineral claims held under record at the present time as at any previous date. Mr. S. J. Marsh, who has had some experience in the treatment of Cariboo ores, secured a bond on the Black Jack mine, and about the same time obtained a lease of the government reduction works, has, I understand, made arrangements to erect a cyanide plant at Barkerville, which will be in operation next spring. Quartz claim owners are looking forward with expectation to Mr. Marsh's return, as while here he inspired very general confidence by his push, energy and apparent ability. The Cariboo Reefs Development, Limited, of London, England, this season commenced work on the Princess Marie lode by letting a contract for one hundred feet of tunnel, upon the completion of which a second contract was let for the extension of the tunnel one hundred and fifty feet further, which will, it is supposed, tap the ledge about one hundred and twenty-five feet from the surface. It is understood that the Island Mountain company will start work upon their mines in the spring by taking out ore and putting their ten-stamp mill in operation.

A pleasing contrast presents itself upon turning from the apparent apathy in quartz mining to our far-famed placer mines, the future output of which we feel warranted in saying will exceed the millions produced, which rendered the district famous in the past.

While the tabulated statement will show a great number of men employed in mining this year as far from the truth to assume that not more than one-third of those so engaged were actual gold producers, the majority being upon non-productive works, that is, new mines in the course of development.

Hydraulic mining is now assuming vast proportions in the district. Not as carried on in early days, with the use of canvas hose with small pipe and monitor, with perhaps a two-inch nozzle and one hundred feet of pressure, but upon a more extensive scale, similar to the works elsewhere described as being in operation in the Cariboo and Horsefly mines. There are now about thirty lenses of hydraulic ground on the Quesnelle river, where two years ago there were but five. The gravel banks along this stream offer most favorable conditions for hydraulic mining, and is limited in extent only by the amount of water supply obtainable.

The discovery of gold in paying quantities on Pine and Summit creeks, about six miles north of Barkerville, has lent quite an impetus to prospecting in that

direction. The ground on these streams is now located, numbering some twenty claims in all. On Shepherd creek, a tributary of Pine, the Discovery company has paid its shareholders handsomely, although working under adverse circumstances, owing to the light water supply. Several prospecting parties went out in the direction of Bear and Goat rivers, to the north-east of Barkerville, and confirm previous reports of the great possibilities of that section, in consequence of which several parties will winter there. River dredging in this district is now beginning to assume tangible shape. Two scows are now in course of construction at Quesnelle Mouth, into which dredging plants will be placed to commence operations on the Fraser and Quesnelle rivers in the early spring.

In concluding my report upon the mining industry in this district, Mr. Bowron says, I am impressed with the inadequacy to convey to the general reader a proper conception of the operations at present going on for the development of the mineral resources of Cariboo. There are many large claims operated by strong companies in various parts of the district, of which, not being able to make a personal inspection, I am unable to speak.

The increase in the gold product is principally due to the "washups" of the Cariboo and Horsefly mines. From present indications we judge that another year will add many new contributors to the general output of the district. Perhaps the most tangible proof of our coming prosperity will be found in the increase of revenue from mining receipts general, which is about \$10,000 in excess for the eleven months ending 30th November, 1895, over the corresponding period of 1894, the total revenue from all sources being greater than at any time during the past twenty-five years. There have been issued from the Richfield office since 1st January last—58 hydraulic leases; 42 creek leases, 29 dredging leases, 106 placer mining claims, 84 mineral locations, 83 water grants for mining purposes; free miners' certificates, 1,249.

The gold product for the year, closely approximated, is as follows: Barkerville polling division, \$81,000; Lightning Creek polling division, \$40,700; Quesnelle polling division, \$18,200; Keithley, Quesnelle Forks, and Horsefly, \$145,000; estimated product for whole district from date of collection of statistics till 31st December, 1895, say \$16,000; total, \$300,000.

CASSIAR.

Work has been as active as formerly in this district in the past year, but the returns, as closely as can with any accuracy be obtained, are as follows: Madame creek and tributaries, \$9,050; Laird river division, \$475; Thibet creek and tributaries, \$4,000; Dease creek, \$8,450; total \$22,575.

LILLOOET.

Mr. Sones, gold commissioner for this district, says, among other things: The total yield of gold from the district (ascertained from reliable sources only) is \$40,663, showing a slight increase on the yield of last year, but still much below the average of past years. I have no report to make on any really new placer mining discoveries, and summed up briefly the production (\$10,663) for this year has been obtained from the gravels of the Fraser river, and a few of the tributaries of that river, principally in the immediate neighborhood of Lillooet; in fact \$27,000 worth was brought there by Mr. A. W. Smith, who has for many years been the principal buyer.

ESTATE KOOTENAY.

Mr. Armstrong reports the number of free miners' certificates issued during the year is 404, and the other mining receipts amount to \$2,203.10. Placer mining shows a considerable decrease from previous years in the estimated output. The profits from individual placer mining is now so small that the number of white men thus employed decreases from year to year, and 80 per cent. of the year's yield was taken out by Chinese. The different companies who are interested in hydraulic mining are not yet far enough advanced in their operations to be able to show any results. Mineral claims have this year, for the first time, become productive in reality. A large quantity of ore is now awaiting the opening of navigation for shipment to smelters. The demand for means of transportation has resulted in the commencement of the construction of two new steamers and the enlargement of a third to ply on the Kootenay river. There has been a large increase in the number of prospectors in the southern part of the district. Development work has not kept pace with the prospecting, but it is expected the successful working of some of our mines will attract capital, and that next year will show an improvement in this branch of mining.

Coal mining has made no progress during the year. Coal is here in enormous quantities, but it must remain unused until the coal fields are reached by railways. The principal beds are in the Crow's Nest Pass, but a promising seam has lately been discovered on St. Mary's river. The oil fields in the southeastern corner of the district remain undeveloped. I heard that oil indications have been found outside of the territory which was previously known to be oil bearing.

The yield of gold from the various creeks is estimated at:—Wild Horse creek, \$13,000; Moyie river, \$20,000; Terry creek, \$15,000; Bull river, \$700; Findlay creek, \$200; Lost and Man's creeks, \$175; total, \$17,575.

No amount is put opposite to Canyon creek, as cold weather came on before the companies were ready for the cleanup, and the result of their work will not be known till spring.

WEST KOOTENAY.

Mr. Fitzstubbles gives a report in detail of the various claims in his district, West Kootenay, and concludes:—The following are the customs returns showing tonnage produced by the various subdivisions during the year 1895:—Nelson, 1871; Alnsworth, 54,327; Trail creek, 23,361; Slocan, 9264; total, 88,823 tons.

In conclusion I have pleasure in stating that the experience of the past year justifies the hopes of progress and prosperity for the district that have been entertained. The mines now being worked look well generally, and prospecting has been actively pursued. The improvement of railway and other means of transport and the wholesome competition that exists between railway companies have been beneficial, particularly in enabling individual mine owners to market their ores. One of

the signs of progress has been the construction of tramways, concentrators and smelters, as adjuncts of the healthy development of the mining industry. The general opinion is that the district will, in the near future, become a very remarkable producer of both gold and silver, and one very well worthy of the continued attention of mining investors.

Mr. Graham, of Revelstoke division, says that the Trail creek excitement attracted a good many prospectors from that section, which consequently has not advanced as much as was expected. The present year will no doubt be a good one, more especially for the Big Bend country. Enquiries are being made by capitalists as to the nature of the ground and facilities for working the same.

Mr. Graham also submits a report of each of the working claims.

TALE DIVISION.

The yield of gold in this division is estimated at \$48,400. No returns have been obtained from three Chinese merchants at Hill Bar flat and Keefer's. The following amounts have been purchased by the traders at the places mentioned:—and are therefore reliable:—Araszis \$400, Hunterville \$300, Hope \$258, Yale \$8050, Prince Albert Flat \$700, Sonzum \$2832, North Bend \$300, Keefer's \$1755, Lytton \$15,818, Spence's bridge \$1175, Ashcroft \$3000, total, \$43,408; taken away by private hands and unaccounted for, \$3000; total, \$48,408.

Number of free miners' certificates issued, 200, equal to \$1450; general mining receipts, \$4296.44; total, \$5746.44.

THE NEW BISHOP OF ALASKA.

Rev. Mr. Rowe Shortly Expected to Leave for His New Home.

The new Bishop of Alaska for the Episcopal church, Rev. Peter Trimble Rowe, is expected to arrive in Seattle to-day and will remain several days. While there he will be the guest of D. C. Garrett, and will preach in St. Mark's church next Sunday morning and in Trinity parish church that night.

Bishop Rowe was elected Bishop of Alaska at the general convention last October in Minneapolis, and there was much discussion as to sending a bishop to that territory. He is a Canadian by birth and education, having graduated from Trinity College, Toronto, but for the last fourteen years he has been rector at Shun Sie, Marie, Mich. He is still a young man and full of vigor.

He will start from Seattle for his diocesan home at Juneau, and without waiting for the opening of the season will set out on snowshoes for the interior. His visit to Seattle just now will doubtless awaken general interest. He was brought into national prominence soon after his consecration as bishop by the fight over confirming Rev. C. Mott Williams as bishop of the Marquette diocese, particulars of which appeared in the press dispatches of the past week.

COMET SCARES.

It is within the memory of living men that many persons had been driven to insanity by fear of the earth's contact with a comet. In the last century French astronomers were most positive in their predictions that a then blazin comet of extraordinary size would strike the earth and probably end the career of the human race. The French lunatic asylums, therefore, showed an enormous increase in the number of patients, while the percentage of suicides was unprecedented.

Astronomers should be more careful in their announcements as to the probability of collision with a comet, and less discouraging in their public statements as to the consequences of such a collision. There is no warrant in the calculations of Prof. Lenscheur, of the California University, for such a positive statement as the newspapers have made concerning Perrine's comet. It required a greater number of observations than had been made to determine the ultimate course of the comet. Not enough attention was paid to the opinion of the same authority that about the first of March the direction of its movement would be changed so that it would not approach the earth after that time. It seemed approaching at the tremendous rate of 1,600,000 miles a day, but a few more observations shows that its orbit carries it away from the earth after a few days. While the speed of the comet is enormous, it must be considered that its distance also is enormous. There are times when Sirius, the dog star, approaches the earth at a frightful speed, but it is soon shunted off in another direction, and then it moves away from the earth at its highest speed.

As to the possible consequences of the contact of the earth with a comet, it is largely a matter of guesswork, because our knowledge of the nature and the density of the head of a comet is still incomplete. Perhaps most astronomers think a collision would be a serious thing. They are nearly all of opinion that the earth has already passed through the tail of a comet without any shock. Even if the density of the head of a comet should be all that seems to be possible in the present state of knowledge, any serious consequence would probably be local. In short, most astronomers do not believe that the earth could be destroyed, either by contact with a comet or by falling into the sun of the densest comet.

It happens that man can better bear the prospect of personal destruction than the annihilation of the race. He can better bear the idea of destruction of himself and the entire community of which he is a part than the destruction of the earth. It is not surprising that very sensitive minds should give way under the horror of the idea of universal wreck. It may be the ultimate fate of the globe to be destroyed by collision with a wandering body, but it is more in line with scientific opinion to suppose it will become cold and lifeless like the moon, through the gradual cooling down of the sun and of its own interior fires. Anyhow, it is certainly more than seventy centuries, since the earth was thrown off from a whirling mass, and in all that time it has escaped demolition by comets which are multitudinous in the vast spaces. Therefore it would be absurd if there should be a general alarm from the momentary approach of a comet which may, say day, become a receding comet.—Commercial Advertiser.

ALL FARMERS and keepers of COWS in the VICTORIA and SOUTHERN VICTORIA and ESQUIMALT DISTRICTS who would be willing to enter into contracts with a reliable DAIRY ASSOCIATION for a five years' supply of all the best, pure, full cream from their herds at twelve cents per gallon paid cash in the 10th day of every month, and all charges of milk from Farm to Creamery to be paid by the Association, are required to write at once, stating their willingness to contract, also number of cows that would be kept and other information to

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NANAIMO.

(From our own correspondent.)

Nanaimo, March 6.—Quite a little stir has been created here in political circles over the rumors circulated to the effect that the present provincial ministry are nearing a collapse. If such is the case and should an election follow, it is not likely to make any material difference in the representation from the city. There are some who believe that Dr. Walkem would be defeated at the polls, but even this is doubtful.

Owing to the severe weather of the past week, the buildings that were being commenced have been abandoned for the present.

The football match arranged to take place to-morrow has been postponed.

C. Bamford and J. McKinley have been selected to represent Nanaimo at the meeting of delegates of the Rugby Football Union to be held at Vancouver on Saturday.

—Simeon S. Hartman, of Tunnelton, West Va., has been subject to attacks of colic about once a year, and would have to call a doctor and then suffer for about twelve hours as much as some do when they die. He was taken recently just the same as at other times, and concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I took one dose of it and it gave me relief in five minutes. That is more than anything has ever done for me." For sale by all druggists: Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Absent Minded Party—Why do you do? Barker! How's your wife?

Barker! Why? Why, my dear doctor, I never married.

Absent Minded Party—Really? Congratulate me for me.

The Horrors of war in Cuba—"General," said the officer who had conducted the reconnaissance, "if we enter the town many brave men will fall."

"How so? Have not the enemy evacuated the place?"

"Yes, general; but they have covered the streets with banana peels."

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Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

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Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WEYLER IS OUTWITTED.

The Wily Maceo and Gomez Too Much for Him—He Cannot Circumvent Them.

Small-pox Has Broken Out in Cuba and Adds to the Existing Horrors of War.

Washington Jingolists to Force President Cleveland's Hand on Their Resolutions.

New York, March 6.—A special to the Herald from Havana says:

Nobody has paid much attention to reports from the field as to operations lately. Washington and Madrid have been the sole centres of interest. Yet within a few days Gomez and Maceo have achieved other successes in the face of strong opposing columns, which have made the world wonder how it can be done. General Weyler, apparently believing that he had driven them to their stronghold in the everglades of Cienaga de Zapata, has been hurrying thousands of troops into Santa Clara by land and sea, with one purpose of hemming the enemy in at that point. General Pando in command of Santa Clara, only awaited the arrival of these troops to strike hard blows. But Gomez and Maceo, having left in the everglades' hospital all their wounded and ill, taken east from their raids in the western provinces, strengthened their forces with new troops fresh from Puerto Principe and San Diego, and then, while the Spanish battalions were en route to catch them, they unexpectedly turned west again, slipping past all obstructions with only a few skirmishes.

Now Gomez and Maceo is once more almost at the gates of the capital. Trains have been fired on just beyond the city of Matanzas road, and on Monday night there was a sharp skirmish only three miles beyond the suburbs of Jesus de Monte, a little settlement to which Havana horse cars and omnibuses make regular trips. There was no official report of the affair given out.

A dispatch from Washington says: Smallpox has been added to the horrors existing in Cuba, according to a communication received by Surgeon-General Wyman of the marine hospital service from Dr. Caminero at Santiago.

In his report Dr. Caminero says: "A general order has been issued by the authorities to all the practising physicians of the town to report any case of smallpox presenting itself, for the purpose of sending such cases to smallpox hospital, provided by the municipality outside of the city limits, but this measure will not prevent in my judgment the development of the terrible disease if it should further appear among us."

"No quarantine is enforced upon the coasting steamers coming from the port of Manzanillo, where smallpox is epidemic, and most likely some passengers will arrive with the disease in its period of incubation which later on will develop into a more or less malignant form of smallpox. Yellow fever seems stationary and as the troops are now in active operation in the field, those taken with it are carried to the provisional hospital established in the surrounding country."

A special to the Herald from Cadiz, Spain, says: Numerous civil guards, both horse and foot, took up positions facing the American consulate and occupied the neighboring approaches, owing to the projected students' demonstration. Others were stationed at various centres in order to prevent any concentration on the part of those engaging in the proceedings. Later on, the guards were withdrawn from the streets and some were posted inside the consulate. The government is determined to stop every demonstration. The United States consul has been received everywhere with marked attention and he has expressed his extreme gratification at the measures taken by the authorities.

Tampa, Fla., March 6.—The schooner Mallory, which was seized by the revenue cutter Morill, has been towed to the docks near the custom house, deeply loaded with munitions of war. The collector of customs has received word from the district attorney that he had no instructions in the matter and therefore could not act, so that it is probable the vessel will soon be released as it is said there is no legal grounds upon which she can be detained. The yacht Roi has been chartered by two detectives in the Spanish employ to go down the coast in search of the schooner Ardell, alleged to have men and arms on board for Cuba.

Passengers arriving from Cuba report the insurgents dangerously near Havana, within four miles, and that daily invitations are sent into Havana for Spaniards to come out and engage them in battle. No person from the interior is allowed to enter a city occupied by the Spanish unless he has a passport from the Cuban generals.

Washington, March 6.—The hasty division of the conferees upon the house and senate Cuban resolutions yesterday, by which it was agreed that the latter body should accept the text of the re-

solutions drawn by the former body, is a part of a plan of determined intention to force President Cleveland to show his hand. Already it has been intimated in these dispatches that the chief executive and secretary of state are averse to the passage of any Cuban resolutions, and are inclined to disregard practically the unanimous expression of opinion of congress. It should be explained that the resolutions passed have been concurrent, not joint, and that there is a constitutional difference between the two. A concurrent resolution is presented to the executive in due form and does not require the president's signature to become of force. Consequently it does not call for an affirmative or negative expression from the president. But a joint resolution is subject to the president's approval, and must be signed or vetoed. Some of the leaders prompted a concurrent, instead of a joint resolution, because they feared the executive veto, not anticipating such an overwhelming majority of 263 to 17, which would be far more than necessary to over-ride a veto. Now the programme of the leaders is to hasten the passage of the concurrent resolution and lay it before the president with the greatest possible dispatch. He is still determined to ignore the resolution, then the joint resolution, perhaps even more radical in its language and aggressive in its purpose, will be speedily presented to congress and no doubt passed. Congressmen are of opinion that President Cleveland is too ready to disregard congress in all matters. Many think he takes pleasure in treating congress with contempt. This feeling has been growing for a long time, so that the disposition is to join issue with him and settle the question as to just how far the executive is and is not independent of congress. This may account for the introduction yesterday by Senator Allen of the joint resolution directing recognition of the independence of Cuba. It seemed premature, and Mr. Allen is in no sense a leader, but it is a safe index of the legislative temper, and a precursor of what is to come unless the executive softens and yields to the pressure.

A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

surgeons were, they replied, 'I do not know.' The Lisbon correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the attitude of the Spanish government regarding the Cuban difficulty was unanimously approved in Portugal. He quotes the Commerce, of Lisbon, as saying: 'The proceedings of the United States are unique and unexampled in history, and will cause a complete disturbance of international rights unless all the nations of Europe rise and join Spain.'

TO-MORROW'S SPORT

Rugby and Association Football by Local Players To-Morrow Afternoon.

New Four Oared Shell for James Bay Crew—Hall Players Signed

FOOTBALL.

England and the Colonies will again be the opponents in the Rugby football match to be played on the Caledonia grounds to-morrow afternoon. The following are the teams chosen:

Colonies (red)—H. A. Holmes, full back; E. Wiggram, C. Gamble, T. Pooley and G. Ward, three-quarter backs; F. Ward and F. Smith, half-backs; A. D. Crease, J. H. Austin, A. Langley, J. P. Hibben, J. K. Macrae, D. O'Sullivan, R. H. Johnston and W. R. Wilson, forwards; V. Innes and J. Pemberton, reserves.

England (colors)—H. Chance, full back; J. M. Miller, H. D. Morton, E. Scholefield and H. Petticrew, three-quarter backs; H. F. W. Pollok and L. B. Trim, half-backs; Q. D. Ward, F. W. Wollaston, J. Earsman, A. B. Spain, A. A. Green, W. A. Cornwall, A. D. Goward and J. Cartmel, forwards; W. Williams, reserve.

ASSOCIATION GAME.

The senior and junior Wanderers will meet to-morrow, the kick-off being at 2:45 sharp. The juniors will be represented by W. Wrigglesworth, W. W. Rye, R. Sewell, V. Howard, C. Wilson (captain), C. Berkeley, H. Shandley, G. Dondson, H. Lawson, P. Johnson and H. Gadsby.

THE OAR.

NEW SHELL.

The new four-oared shell purchased by a number of friends of the James Bay Athletic Association, arrived from England on the bark Glenalmond and is now at the club house. It is similar to the one the club's fours rowed in last year, but there are numerous improvements in it. The boys are now well equipped and will no doubt make a good showing at this year's regatta as they did at the last.

THE WHEEL.

Chicago, March 6.—The standing of the riders in the women's cycle race at the conclusion of the fourth day's racing is as follows: Anderson, 241 miles; Baldwin, 235; Glav, 235; Brown, 232; Keyes, 225; Allen, 210; Gable, 190; Fisher, 189; staples, 166; Flamingan, 166.

BASEBALL.

MORE PLAYERS.

Captain Gus Klopf, of the Victoria baseball team, has signed Fred Kasner, a catcher; John Downs, an outfielder, and Will Deveraux, a pitcher. The men come well recommended as fast players.

THE RING.

Chicago, Ill., March 6.—A copy of the articles of agreement of the National Sporting Club of London, was read to Dr. John C. Corbett last night, when he said he would sign them as soon as received by him.

IT CURED HER DYSPEPSIA.

Mrs. Valentine Kurtz Effectually Got Rid of a Troublesome Aliment.

Dannsville, N. Y., March 6.—Mrs. Valentine Kurtz, of South Dannsville, N. Y., who fasted twenty days lately in the hope of curing some gastric ailment, and was induced to continue without food for twenty days longer in order to equal the record of Dr. Tanner, died yesterday after having fulfilled her task, and resumed eating. Whether the strain of starving so weakened her so that she could not recover, or whether she used bad judgment in the choice of her food, is a question.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—A. Ewen, P. C. Duley, Judge Bole and wife, J. G. Nickson, Chas. Wilson, W. M. Wood, P. G. Scott, Capt. of hospital, Thomas B. Douglass, J. B. W. Macfarlane, A. J. McColl, E. Y. Winch, H. Kipp, F. B. Reid, E. Brenchley, B. W. Shields, S. B. Stevens, H. Kearny, C. W. O'Neill, C. F. H. H. Palmer, R. M. Palmer, J. C. McRae, W. E. Flummerfelt, W. E. Flummerfelt, of Vancouver, is in the city visiting his brother, A. C. Flummerfelt.

Charles Spencer returned last evening from Europe, where he purchased spring goods for the Arcade.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—B. C. Market Co., D. R. Pottinger, Sim. Wo. Lee, R. Baker & Son, R. J. Nott, Dom. Mc. Co.

Out of weakness comes strength when the blood has been purified, enriched and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

—Wall Paper! Wall Paper! A fine stock of all grades. Wall paper done by experienced men; work guaranteed, Weller Bros.

—Gilmore & McCandless quote some attractive prices in men's clothing.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

DISEASED LUNGS

CURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found on examination that the disease was in the left lung and was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses, I found it did me good, and when I had finished the bottle I was cured."

A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

—I. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont